THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Cotton-Planting.

From the Tellame.

So many have written us asking information as to the prospects and profits of cotton-planting at the South, that we propose-being unable to answer their inquiries specifically-to set forth the little that we know on the subject, leaving every one interested to make what he can of it. The leading facts are as follows;-

1. Cotton is now selling at prices nearly equal to 40 cents in gold for Fair Upland, when is is known that the average cost of producing the staple does not exceed 10 cents (gold) per pound. This is the great fact.

2. Cotton land is abundant at the South, and may be bought or hired at moderate rates. Five millions of bales (one million tons) of the staple were grown in 1880; and it is not supposed that more than half so much will be grown in 1886. And, if not, the price can hardly fall below 25

cents (gold).
3. Labor is abundant at the South, and good cotton hands can be hired there at \$10 to \$20 per month, besides shelter, meal, and meat. And at such prices all that can be obtained for cotton over ten cents per pound ought to be divided between rent and pront.

4. The negroes will gladly work for employers who are likely to treat them well, as they (in their innocence) suppose all Northern men will, of course. Some of them, who have been cruelly treated of old, and especially those who have been cheated out of their earnings since they were free, are reluctant to engage with their old masters or other Southerners; but even these can generally find bands it they will. If any choose to employ whites, they can generally be suited

by making proper effort.

5. As to location, we think well of Arkansas, Southeastern Missouri, West Tennessee, Northern Georgia, with portions of Alabama, Florida, and Texas. South Carolina, lower Virginia, Mississippi, and the greater part of Louisiana, seem to evince bitterness, sullenness, and a vengeful brooding over the downfall of slavery and the Confederacy. We presume this spirit is not universal, even in these localities; but it is certain that there are many neighborhoods, and even whole count es, wherein immigrants from the North would not be allowed to hire negroes, buy land, and grow cotton undisturbed. But we cannot undertake to say positively where such immigrants would, and where they would not be welcomed. Personal inquiry must determine, Suffice it that we are consident he who chooses to grow cotton, knows how, and has the requisite means, can easily find a favorable location.

As to going South without money, or with very little, and trying to grow cotton, we could not recommend it. No one must expect to do better in a year than to double his capital, whatever it may be.

As to time, it is not yet too late, but soon will be. A month hence will be too late to set

8. Whoever puts seed into the ground braves the risks of frost, drouth, hall, wind, insects, etc. etc. Nothing future is absolutely certain; but we believe growing cotton in 1863 affords as fair a prospect of profit as any other business on carth

Filibusterism on the Rio Grande-Daty of the Government.

From the Times. Filibusterism has been ordinarily considered a product peculiar to a state of society demoralized by the institution of slavery. For the free States we have been accustomed to claim the credit which attaches to a cheerful and unreserved compliance with law. With whatever else the Northern people might be chargeable, they have habitually relied upon authorized channels for the relief of grievances, and upon constitutional machinery for the preservation of their rights. With fillbusterism they have sym pathized rarely and to a very limited extent. That prospered most where slavery enjoyed the greatest favor. The Southwest was its con-

It took deep root there, and ever and anon bore fruit worthy of its origin. Without Southwestern license there had been no Lopez expedition against Cuba. Without the insolent aggressiveness of slavery, the Kansas question would have been divested of its horrors and its danger. And without the spirit born of slavery, and nurtured under the influences of a society prone to treat law as a secondary consideration, the country would to-day feel comparatively little auxiety about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. The peril there springs from the lawlessness which, since the suppression of the Rebellion, finds no other outlet.

The forbearance of our citizens along the northern irontier of the Union had ample exemplification during the progress of the war. Never were men more sorely tried or more persistently provoked. Insults and threats and outrages followed each other in rapid success There were raids by water and raids by land. Nothing but the regard of our Northern people for duly constituted authority rendered possible the maintenance of peace. They were incensed beyond measure; they labored incessantly under a consciousness of wrong; but with a degree of prudence and moral principle for which they cannot be too highly praised, they left the redress of their grievances and the protection of their interests to recognized national authorities. Had the lawless element which Mr. Jacob Thompson and Mr. George Sanders employed for the accomplishment of their plans and any counterpart on the southern shore of Lake Erie, or amid the quiet homes of St. Albans, the probability is that war between the United States and Great Britain would have been pre-cipitated, regardless of all consequences. Peace was made possible only by the settled character

of our northern frontier population.

In the neighborhood of the Rio Grande we have no such security. The ruffianiam which, during the civil conflict, found ample vent in guerilla outrages, has for months past been concentrating under a confident expectation of trou ble with Mexico. A class of men prone to vio lence at any time, and rendered desperate by the overthrow of the Rebellion, are gathered at various points on the Southwestern frontier, predared and anxious to embroil this country trouble with a foreign power. Having the spirit of outlaws and the recklessness of desperation, they watch for an opportunity of provoking hostilities. Without a single parriotic impulse, they affect a regard for the Liberal cause in Mexico. With no object but plunder and outrage, they feign indignation at the encroachments of France. They fancy that they see in war a chance for retrieving their fallen fortunes, and they are ready to hasten it, with or without

Left to itself, this border ruffianism would not be a very formidable source of anxiety, would need watching, but, nothing more. could afford to deal with it as ruffianism should be dealt with anywhere. And if thieves and be dealt with anywhere. And if thieves and cutthroats choose to combine on American territory, and to pass into Mexico for the prosecution of their work, we might well be content to leave the rest to the Mexican executioner. Whether they were caught and shot by a French or an Austrian. or a native adherent of Maximilian, would be a matter of entire indifference.

to this country. They would earn their fate, and would be left to it without a murmur.

The latest intelligence from the Mexican torder shows, however, a much worse state of things. The filibusterism just now rampant in that quarter wears the United States uniform. The thieves and cutthroats who took possession of Bagdad cid so under the shadow of the American flag. The arms they use belong to the Washington Government; the pay they draw the Washington Government; the pay they draw comes from the Washington treasury; the odi. same the smouldering embers of civil strite.

cers who command them carry commissions from the War Department at Washington. The position is anomalous and alarming. Our Government is compromised by the acts of its own soldiers; its policy is thwarted by its own servants; its foreign relations, necessarily delicate, are rendered more difficult than ever by the negligence or misconduct of its own officers. A colonel of a regiment of United States erlored infantry directs the details of an outrage for which there was not the slightest justification.
And General Crawford, having made himself
infamous as filibuster-in-chief on the Rio
Grande, returns to New Orleans for "reinforcements and supplies," and no doubt also to receive the congratulations of the filibustering

fraternity for acts perpetrated in their behalf.

Such a condition of affairs would be bad enough, had circumstances transpired to account for it. No Government not weak and bereft of self-respect could tolerate the fillbusterism which usurps national authority and assumes the right to dictate the national policy. The duty of any Government strong enough to main-tain its prerogative would be to arrest, try. and punish all concerned in the effort to provoke hostilities with Mexico and France. In our case, there should be neither hesitancy nor misplaced leniency. We owe to ourselves the prompt and fearless maintenance of the policy on which we have entered. We owe to the world the vin dication of law and the repression of the filbustering spirit which, under the name of liberalism, degrades and damages the best interests of democracy,

Our duty would be plain, though the effect were to strengthen the throne of the Emperor in Mexico. Regardless of other considerations, we are bound to show that the Government which has suppressed a rebellion conducted in the interests of slavery, is able and resolved to put down filibusterism under whatever pretext it

presents itself. But in regard to Mexico there can be but one opinion as to the tendency of these causeless complications. They lead in the direction of war, the wickedness of which is made apparent by all the recent intelligence from France. Few things are more clear than the anxiety of Louis Napoleon to withdraw from an intervention which at every step involves him deeper in expense and difficulty. He has committed a grievous blunder, and is anxious to extricate himself from it with the least possible lelay. This result is being hastened quietly, but not the less surely, by the course of our Government, the weight of whose moral influence has uniformly been on the side of the Mexican Repub-The policy of which blatant champions of the Monroe doctrine complain, and under which the Crawfords and Reeds of the Rio Grande became impatient, is being vindicated by time. Without the expenditure of a dollar or a drop blood, all the American people aim at will be ultimately accomplished.

To make this sure, however, the neutrality dictated by our Government must be enforced. A repetition of the Bagdad affair would be dis astrous and disgraceful. If necessary, let the command of the department undergo a change The reputation acquired by General Sheridan as a dashing cavalry officer is not an excuse for remissness on the Rio Grande, where the tact and caution of the statesman should be added to the activity and firmness of the soldier, are entitled to demand the punishment of the offen fers at Bagdad, and the appointment to the command of some officer whose qualities indicate his fitness for a position which passing events render pre-emmently critical.

Business Interests Worth the Attention of Congress. From the World.

The political situation and the temper of the majority of Congress are such that we take it for granted those who have an intelligent interest either in the prosperity of the United States, or of Canada or the British Provinces, or in freedom of commercial intercourse between them. have abandoned all hope of the resuscitation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Whatever arrangement is made for the future, and some arrangement onght speedily to be made, between our Governnent and the Canadian Commission of which Mr. Galt is the head, must, as we judge, be based upon the present facts, and not upon the old Reciprocity Treaty. Were such a conclusion to be at once adopted by the Commission from our Northern neighbors, they would successfully rid themselves of the trouble of encountering the t opposition and unreas prejudice which united in terminating the present treaty arrangements. Taking up the subject de novo, there will doubtless be large, difficult, and conflicting interests to adjust, but these will be managed easier than they would be if the adjustment were to be based upon a sub-

How yast the importance of this subject is to the commercial presperity of the United States is to be judged by a comparison of our intercourse with our northern neighbors and our intercourse with other foreign countries. We have been at the trouble to collect the figures necessary to such a comparison from

the "Report on Commerce and Navigation" for the year ending June 30, 1864. The following table is a condensed summary of the statistics in that volume, and shows the tonnage and the exact proportion of American vessels which cleared for and entered from all the ports of the United States, for the ports of the world, during the year ending June 30,

NAVIGATION-YEAR ENDED JUNE 20, 1864-AMERICAN

1-19-1	for	from (Tons.)	Tot
Canada Pritish Prov. East Pritish Columbia	1,429,347 251,728 88,173	1,411.913 189.930 64,351	2,841. 441. 152.
England Ireland, & Scoti'd Spanish West Indies		1.666 194 389,172 412 726 203,161 43,248 21 005 21,765 309,164	3.465. 710, 771. 421. 82 49, 47 638,
Total	100	-	6,18

The following table exhibits, in a similarly condensed form, the statistics of the trade of the Un ted States with all foreign countries for the same year:-

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1864.					
Countries.	Exports to	Imports from	Total.		
England, Ireland, and Scotland British N. A Spanish W.Indies.	8130,551,466 23.984 147 20,358,159	6143 195 714 38 922 015 37,073,064	8316.747.18 67,999,16 67,431,18		
Hamburg and Bre- men. France. Mexico. Brazii. bina.	15 794,901 17,494,193 1 2,681 554 5,597 140 8,732,926	7.884, 91	29,630,65 28,971.8; 20,565.94 19,978.77 18,895.34		
Ad other coun-	57,154,660	52,558,327	109,712.96		
Total	8340,292 139	8329,563.895	9669,855,00		

These figures exhibit as nothing else can the importance and the vastness of the interests which the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty

leaves unadjusted and requiring adjustment.

More than half our whole American tonnage is nere to be seen clearing for and entering from the ports of Canada and the British Provinces gast of the great lakes, to say nothing of British east of the great lakes, to say anothing of British Columbia. And it might be added, were we not concerning ourselves at this moment exclusively with the interests of the United States in the narrowest sense, that to the aggregate of foreign tonnage entering and clearing from our ports, the tonnage of Canada and the British Provinces bears a similar proportion; the total foreign tonnage entering being for the same year 3,471,-219, and clearing being 5,741,131. To these monstrous figures our northern neighbors contribute respectively 1,446,957 and 1,724,993.

The second table exhibits these same people buying and selling us about one-tenth of all we buy and sell with all the world outside our own boundary lines; more than we buy or sell with the Spanish West Indies; double what we buy and sell with Hamburg and Bremen; more than double our total exchanges with France, and more than all we buy and sell with Mexico, Brazil, and China put together.

To these vast and real interests we invoke the

To these vast and real interests we invoke the

The Pacific Railrond.

From the Herald The act of Congress passed to aid the great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a continuous line of communication by railroad, requires one line to be constructed from Omaha, on the Missouri river, opposite Council Bluffs, to Sau Francisco. This main line was, by the act, to be constructed by two

First. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which is to construct the line from Omana to the eastern boundary of the State of California, General John A. Dix is President, and John J. lisco Treasurer of this company.

Second. The Central Pacific Railroad of Cali-fornia was, by the act of Congress, to construct the whole line from the eastern boundary of California to San Francisco. But it has assigned so much of the line as lies between Sacramento and San Jose (one hundred and twenty miles), to the Western Pacific Rallroad of California. The road from San Jose to San Francisco has already been completed (forty-nine miles) by a local company.

The Union Pacific Railroad has fifty miles of road completed from Omaha westward. The Central California is at work from Sacramento eastward, and the Western California from San Jose to Sacramento. Both are making good

There is also the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division. (Its charter says railway, not railroad.) The company had at one time General Fremont for its President, and Samuel Hallett for its financial manager. John D. Perry is now President, and William J. Palmer Treasurer and Secretary. It is sometimes called the Kansas branch, and was formerly known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company of Kansas. This company is authorized to construct a road from the mouth of the Kansas, westward, to connect with the main line of the one-hundredth meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. It has finished sixty miles of road to Topeka, which is a little east of the meridian of Omaha. Omaha is on the ninety sixth meridian, and Topeka ninetyfive degrees forty-five minutes. The main line is therefore, about sixty miles in advance. But as the line from Topeka to the one-hundreth meridisn is longer than the line from Omaha to that meridian at the point of junction, the main line from Omaha is, in fact, some eighty miles in ad-

The one hundredth meridian is two hundred and forty-six miles west of Omaha, and it is ex-pected that the main line will reach that point by the 1st of July, 1867. Thence to Laporte on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is three hundred and live miles. The mining interests of the mountains may, therefore, look at an early day for essential rehef in the matter of travel and transportation.

The permanent location of the main line has been made for the first two hundred miles west from Omaha; and the route to Salt Lake, in cluding the passes through the mountains, has been carefully surveyed and mapped, though surveys are still going on with a view to ascer-tain whether better grades can be found. All the results obtained are exceedingly favorable, and show no difficulties which may not be easily

This great work is so essential to our safety, as well as our commercial prosperity, that no effort should be spared to expedite its completion. New York will become, by opening communica-tion with San Francisco, a central point of distribution for the products of Asia and Europe and has, therefore, an interest far transcending bat of any other city in the work itself, and in its speedy consummation.

Curious Statements about Italian Brigandage.

A Naples letter writer says:—"Curious details reach us from the Calabrias as to the daring character of brigandage, and the sympathy which it receives from the country people. About the beginning of the month information was received that a portion of a band was con cealed in a house near Catanzaro: but the mas er of the house, a man sixty-eight years of denied the fact, and no incident would have followed had not his daughter been observed to remain fixedly near a rock close to the door. This awakened suspicion, and the girl being compelled to remove, the stone underneath was uplifted, and a discharge of musketry from beneath saluted the soldiery.

The firing was returned, and when it was found impossible to induce the brigands to surender, sulphur and fagots were thrown The first who came out was the mistress of the chief, then the chief, called Correa, and two of his faithful followers, Dardano and Trapasso, Brought immediately to trial, one hundred and fitteen crimes, many of them assassinations, were imputed to them. Correa and Trapasso were condemned to death, and were shot on the 14th amid the great rejoicing of the population. The woman was condemned to twenty years of hard labor. Correa, formerly in the Bourbon army, was one of those who were imprudently di-banded in 1861, and in addition to his other crimes might have committed many more, had it not been for his capture, as the cavern was found supplied with provisions enough for

twenty men for six months.
"The statistics of brigandage in 1863-4, published by the Italian Minister of War, show that it has diminished, while they prove its ferocity,

l	1868
۱	
ł	TROOPS AND NATIONA
l	BBIGANDS, GUARDS,
ì	Shot
ł	Killed (in battle) 609 Wounded (troops
1	Arrested
۱	Presented
١	ROBBERIES AND HOMICIDES.
ł	Homieldes 400 Horses taken from

Captured for ransom. 454 gands arrested....2630 1864.

κп	745(45)
91	TROOPS AND NATIONA
1	BRIGANDS GUARDS.
ģľ	Shot judicially 65 Killed (troops)
	Killed
	Arrested
	Presented
	ROBBERY AND MURDER.

"These statistics show that while brigandage

in 1864 diminished in terocity, it increased in its destructiveness as regards property, more cattle having been slaughtered, and a larger number of persons captured for ransoms."

The Polish Archives Preserved.

THE SECRET GOVERNMENT. The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Polish emigrants resident in Paris, and especially the Society of Polish priests which have been formed in that city, have succeeded, though not without great difficulty, in preserving the diplomatic archives of the famous and most mysterious National Government. The collection includes a great many very interesting and important documents. ments concerning the relations between Poland and Rome. These have been sent to the Pope. The National Government appears, according to these papers, to have been neither clerical nor revolutionary. It was, above all, national. Without troubling itself with the question of the temporal power, or being mixed up in any way with the intrigues of legitimists or reactionists, the secret Government of Poland shared the sentiments of the whole of their countrymen in regard to the oppressors of their religion and liberty, and professed a natural attachment for the head of the Catholic Church. Among the the head of the Catholic Church. Among the documents sent to the Pope are to be found authentic copies of the addresses which the National Government sent to his Holiness in 1863, the first of which was seized by the Austrians on its way to Rome, while the second was suppressed by the messenger to whom it was intrusted. The religious principles of the mysterious body which for two years carried on the Government of Poland, and which was blindly obeyed by the nation, are set forth in the instructions given to the faithless agent who made away with the second despatch. A proof is thus supplied that there was really no foundation for the assertions of the Russian and Prussian authorities that the last insurrection was of an altothorities that the last insurrection was of an alto gether revolutionary character.

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Per J. H. COOK, Agent. The shove Safe can be seen at our store.

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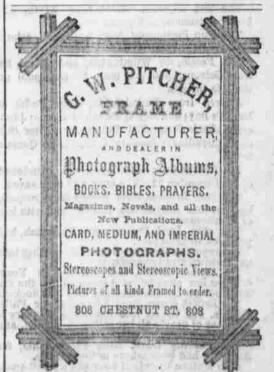
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